

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Facts for the Million.

The Republican tariff bill will pass the House and be held up in the Senate. There the measure which is to become law will be carefully pieced together. The result will be an Abolition bill which will resemble the original Dingley bill of the House no more closely than the actual Wilson tariff resembles the Wilson bill.

It is really of very little consequence what the House does in the present emergency. In aiming to secure the necessary revenue the House will necessarily fail to protect the trusts, and these interests will seek their remedy in the Senate, and find it. It will take time, but the end is certain.

President McKinley will not be pleased with the completed measure, but he will sign it some time in July, probably, possibly in June.

Bradley and Hanna.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries appear to think that Gov. Bradley's appointment of Major A. T. Wood as Senator from Kentucky was intended as a small joke on Senator Hanna, to pay out the latter for insistence upon the immediate calling of the Kentucky legislature in extra session.

It is reported that Gov. Bradley has interpreted Senator Hanna's anxiety as being in the interest of Dr. Hunter, a prominent candidate for the seat that Senator Blackburn has filled so long and well. So the story goes that the governor made the appointment feeling sure that the appointee would not be admitted to meet on March 13 instant, when the real fun may be expected to begin.

Whether or not the Kentucky executive is capable of a joke, or being so thinks he has perpetrated one at the expense of the President-maker, is a matter we do not know. We do know, however, that another, and what one might term an adjoining, governor was recently and popularly supposed to be standing on his dignity with that imposing national personage, and speedily ended in giving him just what he wanted.

Gov. Bradley may be a bigger man than Gov. Bushnell, and Mr. Hanna may not have his way in, and the man he wants from Kentucky, but it would not be safe to bet that he is not going to get both.

The Real Reason.

In a debate in the Senate during the last session of Congress Mr. Lodge declared that certain business interests were the real obstacle in the way of American recognition of Cuban independence.

We have already referred to this fact. It is well known that many historians and students believe that it was the timidity and greed of certain Northern business interests which prevented an early and an amicable settlement of the great civil war question, and so made the war terrible beyond comparison when it did come; and for a more recent illustration, it was these same conservative interests of the community, so-called, which aimed to prevent, if necessary, a free expression of the will of the American people in the last election—and by that act to weigh us down with continuing conditions of distress, from which it is even now doubtful if we can escape by the only avenue which they have thrown open.

Senator Lodge did not state in so many words that he referred to the domination of the British moneyed interests in the Cuban business, but that is the inference that we take the liberty to draw. It has required millions and other millions when there have been wasted to try to reduce the Cuban patriots. Nothing has been accomplished except the physical ruin of a fair island, but the money flows in and it is used for the same barbaric purposes. Spain cannot raise this money without giving some compensating security. Can she get the money and give the security anywhere else than in London, and is it not notorious that the British financial policy controls and benefits those American financial plants whom it thinks it best to be polite to, while dominating and crushing those American interests which are inconsiderable enough to deserve no attention?

We hope this is what Senator Lodge meant, because we believe it to be true. As we have said before, not only is it true that money talks in business, but it is the only thing that talks. It talks in diplomacy, also.

The Civil Service System.

The impression that something may be done by Mr. McKinley or his close friends to put out of the classified civil service some of those places now within it, and especially those places which Mr. Cleveland has recently brought within it, is confined almost exclusively, we believe, to the office-seekers and their friends. Whatever the honest critics of the merit system may say, it is here for good; and while the examination scheme can be improved and can be applied more generally all through the service itself, nothing can disturb the general plan. This is true, not only because such an attempt would make the President's life too miserable to live, but because the system is wise and deserving in the main.

It would be well for our friends, the office-seekers, to examine carefully the lists of places that come within the civil service rules and the lists of places that do not.

They would then find what their chance was of securing an appointment under political pressure; and they could also determine whether they had better be examined. The number of agreeable places brought within the civil service rules by Mr. Cleveland at various times seems to most persons unexpectedly large. And it is large. Appointing officers can remove placeholders, it is true, but there is no temptation to do this when the process by which they might bring about the appointment of friends or of party sympathizers is so nearly impossible. The whole situation ought to be perfectly clear to the office-seeker, who should first ask himself: "Am I trying for a place for which I must be examined? If I am not, how many candidates are contending with me? And what is his backing? Is it superior to mine or not?"

The Times has already pointed out that the antagonists of the present civil service system are always heard from most vociferously at this time for two good and sufficient reasons. One is that they serve notice upon their office-seeking constituents that they can do nothing for them, and for the reason stated. This tends to discourage and to keep away those buccar supporters who have not yet come to Washington. Another reason is that the antagonist of the system apparently manifests a wild desire to do something for all of his constituents, if he only could. In some cases, no doubt, he goes so far as to discuss with close friends and office-seekers from home the advisability of trying to upset the merit system. There is great temptation to do this, in order, possibly, to let the candidate down easy. But we believe this is a mistaken kindness, and bad politics also for the office broker in the end.

Greece Dares Europe.

The answer of Greece to the powers has come at last. It is dignified, calm and brave. It only tells them that the Greeks cannot and will not retire from Crete, because that would be followed by a Moslem massacre of the Christian inhabitants. It advises them that the government of King George cannot give its assent to the scheme of autonomy for the island under Turkish suzerainty, since that is a matter for the Greeks themselves to decide. So, without bluster, Greece throws down the gage of battle and defies the European concert to do its worst.

According to the alternative program prescribed for the representatives of the powers, they will sever diplomatic relations and withdraw from Athens today. Yesterday they were advising all about to leave the country, much to the indignation of the Greek press and people. Very few are reported as having heeded the advice.

What is to follow can only be conjectured. Probably the blockade of the Athenian harbor, the Piræus, will occur today or tomorrow. It may be expected that the concert will hold together that long, but further movements and future events are deeply in doubt. The opinion again gains strength that, in spite of all appearances and actions to the contrary, Russia has secretly assured King George of support, positive or negative, in the last event.

The basic interests of the several European nations concerned have been heretofore discussed, but may be briefly repeated: England has long wanted the island of Crete, because it commands the Dardanelles. The same power has always supported and sustained Turkey in Europe to oppose Russia's ambition to seize Constantinople, and thus to become practically a maritime power on the Mediterranean. Russia's corresponding attitude in the peninsula is defined by that of its historic opponent. Austria already occupies the nominal Turkish vassal provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and wants a territory about two hundred and fifty miles long beyond them in a southerly direction to the gulf and port of Salonica, where Francis Joseph would like to establish his power on the Aegean Sea. He wants Macedonia. In short, this movement would interfere with the plans of the Balkan princes. It would keep Montenegro, Bulgaria and Serbia from getting the slices of Turkey they need. Their interests are of importance and will count. Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, is closely related to the dynasties of Russia and Italy; is a brave, wise and popular prince, and a close friend of the czar.

Whatever else may happen, it is believed in Europe that King Alexander, of Serbia, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, have agreed with King George to jointly and severally pounce upon Turkey the minute Greece should declare war. A glance at the map of Europe will show what a diversion this would cause in favor of the Greeks. It may be doubted, if supported by such a simultaneous movement, Greece would not be more than a match for any Turkish army operating on her northern and northeastern boundaries. What Roumania might do is uncertain. Her prince is a Hohenzollern and a cousin of the kaiser, much under his influence. Germany's hand in the fight may be determined upon this consideration.

England will not dare to make war on Greece because of the vigorous British Grecian sentiment. France will not because that would be to follow the dictation of Germany. Italy is at heart with King George. Austria might, if supported by Russia and Germany, but hardly with the latter alone. Germany appears as if inclined to aid the Turks in any event, but dare not do so against the wishes of Russia. If we knew what Russia meant to do, the puzzle would fall into place and be a puzzle no longer; but that is the situation as it obtained on yesterday.

A considerable Turkish force is massed at Monastir, in Macedonia, about seventy miles north of Greece's Thessalian border, and two other Turkish forces, under Omar and Mehmed Pashas, are between that point and the frontier. The force of Greeks in the neighborhood is not reported, but is supposed to be important enough to risk an engagement. In addition to that the Albanians were rising two days ago, and beginning to harass the Turkish lines and communications.

Should Serbia and Bulgaria act quickly the Sultan's army would have to be divided, or if concentrated be subject to attack from Greece on the south and from the others on the north and northeast. In all these operations a blockade of the Greek coast by the powers would not amount to any important hindrance to King George or help to his antagonists.

The foregoing fairly epitomizes the conditions under which the gallant little state of Greece defies the interfering, dictatorial power of England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy. The outcome of it all cannot be predicted or even guessed at as yet.

Pleading Sacrifice.

We remember to have read somewhere of the case of a drawbridge tender who had saved at least sixty persons from watery graves. But he was firmly of the opinion after this notable and brave career, that if fifty of the sixty persons were to see him coming down the street, they would quickly take the other side in order to meet him face to face. His charitable interpretation of this phenomenon, or supposed phenomenon, was, if we remember correctly, that the rescued ones grew tired of thinking time after time how grateful they were, and how grateful they ought to be, to the rescuer, and hence they preferred not to be reminded of him and especially did they dislike to meet him.

It occurs to us that the various Republican leaders, and original McKinley men, and campaign subscribers, and torch-bearers of McKinley clubs, who have alone secretly made the new President possible, can confer a great favor upon Mr. McKinley, upon the party of which he is the recognized head, and upon the American people generally if they will keep out of the new President's way as much as possible. He will not enjoy being reminded so very often of his very great, perhaps his essential, obligation to them; and his present admitted good nature might be made to become disagreeable and sour.

It used to be held by the last Republican President, we believe, that the efforts of all campaign workers, big and little, who contributed to his election were only appropriate and expected parts of a Divine, All-wise and Fore-ordained Plan by which he was to be made Chief Magistrate in due season. These campaign workers must look for reward, then, not to him, but rather to the All-wise and Fore-ordained Cause, of which he was but the mere representative.

We do not mean to imply that Mr. McKinley is in any danger of putting all of the responsibilities and obligations of his position upon the Almighty, but we do contend that his real friends, however important to him they may have been, will do him a great favor by keeping out of his way as much as possible.

Let them approach, in other words, the very acme of politeness and generosity and self-sacrifice, which we do not need to add, implies the dumb and utter forgetfulness of any favor, great or small, that may have been done for another.

Jonah.

"After all," says the New York Tribune, "the verdict of history will be that Mr. Cleveland's highest claim to greatness is based upon the service he rendered the country in breaking up the Democratic party."

From a Republican standpoint this is a truth more precious than rubies. The Democratic party is alive today only because it cast its Jonah at the national convention of 1896.

It is now for the Republican whale to say what it shall do with him along the Jersey coast.

Of the McKinley Cabinet Secretary Sherman is the oldest, and Attorney General McKenna the youngest. Secretaries Bliss and Gage were born in 1839, Prof. Wilson in 1835, Secretary Gage in 1836, Gen. Alger in 1837, and Secretary Long in 1838. In birthplace Sherman and Alger are from Ohio, Long from Maine, Bliss from Massachusetts, and Gage from Connecticut. Gage from New York, McKenna from Philadelphia, and Wilson from Scotland. President McKinley is fifty-four years old.

Certain rival Western newspapers are hinting that it is about time for Gov. Long, the new Secretary of the Navy, to get out the fiddle and the bow and play a hornpipe right between decks in the Navy Department. This gives us the occasion to remark that Gov. Long has no fiddle, and he has no bow—unless he is keeping them mighty shy, and that there is not one chance in 8,000 that he will play a hornpipe for the sailors of the Navy Department between decks or anywhere else.

Mr. Long has distinguished himself in hexameters, and it may be that, descending from heroic verse, he has written creditable nursery rhymes; but the fiddling habit of his youth, if he ever really possessed it (which we strongly doubt), has been almost wholly forgotten. We take this means, therefore, of asking our esteemed contemporaries, West as well as East, not to refer to this painful subject again.

Merely a Twist of the Screw.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.) "Yes," she said bitterly, "I must confess that he deceived me as to his habits." "Does he drink, or gamble, or anything of that kind?" inquired the other. "No. Before we were wed he led me to believe that he had a habit of talking in his sleep about all his doings. And he does not."

DEMOCRATS CARRY CHARLESTON

A Republican Majority of Two Hundred Wiped Out. Charleston, W. Va., March 8.—At the city elections today the Democrats elected their entire ticket, with the exception of two councilmen, by majorities ranging from 26 to 170.

A Related Celebration.

Paris, March 8.—The French Union of American Universities, by a special gathering tonight, belatedly celebrated Washington's Birthday. There was a large attendance.

WILL TALK WITH MCKINLEY.

General Sanguliy Wants to Discuss the Cuban Situation.

New York, March 8.—Gen. Julio Sanguliy, who was recently released from a Spanish prison, will probably leave tomorrow for Washington, to seek an audience with President McKinley.

The general believes he can tell the President a few things concerning the treatment of Americans in the island of Cuba which may influence the policy of the new administration in its future attitude toward this whole question.

Sanguliy will also make an effort to see and talk to Secretary of State Sherman. He has great hopes of doing so on account of the latter's warlike course in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Upon being interviewed as to his mission at the Capital, Sanguliy expressed the hope that he would obtain the desired interview.

"I want to show the President how vitally essential it is that there should be a United States man-of-war in Cuban waters to protect Americans against the horrors and brutality of the Spaniards."

"I believe in President McKinley," remarked Sanguliy. "While I was lying in my dungeon in the Cuban fortress I kept up heart by repeating to myself, when McKinley gets in we shall have a warship."

"I knew that that might mean death to myself and many others, but the fate of future prisoners would be happier. You can imagine my surprise when I found myself liberated under Cleveland and Olney."

"I want to tell the President that, when I was in the island, I never left any live Americans behind me, not even women or children. I shall not ask for any interference by the United States. We don't need that. We can end this war ourselves and that before the end of the year."

"We are confident, however, that the new Administration will pursue a firmer course toward the Cuban question than the old. Secretary Sherman appears from his previous utterances to be an American of the old school. He is not to be blocked. Suffer us to take arms to Cuba without molestation—we ask nothing more—and we will end this war."

"But the United States should no longer fail to protect its own citizens from outrage and assassination. United States warships should no longer disgrace the flag by assisting Spanish cruelties to police the coast. I feel confident that under McKinley the end of these things is at hand."

Gen. Sanguliy was asked whether it was true that he would return at once to Cuba at the head of a strong expedition, and assume the command left vacant by the death of Maceo.

"I cannot discuss that now," said he, evasively.

It is reported that when he has had his interview with President McKinley and Secretary Sherman, Sanguliy will go to Philadelphia, where a reception in his honor is planned for March 25. Beyond this he declares he has no plans, but the knowing ones say that he will soon return to Cuba as the right hand to Maximino Gomez.

THEY FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Baltimore Methodist Annual Conference Goes on Record.

Baltimore, March 8.—The Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church put itself on record on the arbitration question today. The subject was first mentioned in the missionary sermon and afterward resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Clark, pastor of the Methodist Central Church, preached the missionary sermon. Special interest was taken in his sermon because he is "baptized," according to rumor, to preach to President McKinley.

It is reported to be definitely settled that the President will attend the Methodist Church in Washington. It is not so definitely settled, however, that Dr. Clark will be sent to that church, but it is thought he will be.

Dr. Clark told of the importance of the century, the most important since the one in which Christ was born. He gave the results of Christian history in the progress among nations along various lines. Concerning arbitration he said: "Another fruit of Christianity has been the growth of nations. There is a treaty now before the Senate providing for the establishment of this principle between England and the United States. The two greatest nations of the earth. That treaty has not been ratified, but it will be, and it is not ratified immediately the principle will prevail sooner or later."

"Some people say that the sentiment for arbitration is the result of the terrible destructiveness of modern engines of war. I do not believe it. But even if it be so, it is a triumph of Christianity, for these inventions are the result of a Christian thought. It is not strange when we consider that there is a prediction for universal peace in this Bible, when the sword shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and nations shall sit down to plow and sow."

Immediately after the sermon the Rev. C. Herbert Richardson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: "Whereas a treaty providing for the arbitration of international differences between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is now pending in the Senate of the United States; and

AN OUTBREAK IN BAHIA.

Two Hundred Soldiers Killed by a Band of Fanatics.

Paris, March 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that an outbreak has occurred in Bahia, where 200 soldiers and three civil officials have been killed by a band of fanatics.

The dispatch also says that the offices of the monarchist newspapers Liberdade and Gazetadade in Rio Janeiro have been looted and burned by a mob.

gives Commits Suicide.

New York, March 8.—A man registering as "G. Anderson, Sweden," but who is believed to be Gustave Rimblad, committed suicide in his room at the Astor House this afternoon by shooting himself in the head.

Fire in a Dry Goods Store.

Fire was discovered this morning in R. Young's dry goods store, No. 912 Seventh street, by Policeman Hooper. The stock was damaged to the extent of \$150. Private Lanthorn, of the Chemical Company, had his hand badly cut forcing the door.

MANY MORE OHIO PEOPLE.

That State Also Claiming for the District Attorneyship.

President McKinley is being run to a point where life is fast becoming a burden to him, notwithstanding the new honors which he has lately had conferred upon him. In addition to the thousands of persons from Ohio, who want almost every office within his gift, those who formerly lived in that State but now reside in the District, and who want to be appointed to District offices, are adding to his troubles a great deal.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Hart, of Ohio, and T. C. Taylor, both now residing in this city, are candidates for District Attorneyship, while there are others who claim to have also had a residence in that State and want the office. Hart and Taylor are the only two who seem to be at all prominent in the contest, and both of these are inclined to base their claim for the place upon the ground that they came from Ohio. Each are reputed lawyers of ability with experience, and capable of filling the office should either be selected, but that they are in fact from Ohio will no doubt militate against them.

It is hardly in the nature of things that Mr. Davis will be selected by President McKinley, though he may be allowed to serve under his present appointment for a short time. Yet some of his friends are impressed with the belief that he will resign before many weeks. In case this is done, the name of C. Maurice Smith, one of the prominent lawyers at the bar, will be presented to the President. Mr. Smith is well known, and has from his boyhood been a staunch Republican. That the President will appoint an Ohio man in the place is not believed.

Mr. A. B. Birney, the last before the present incumbent to hold the office, is an avowed candidate in a certain contingency, and he is said to have a strong following. Mr. Birney is alleged to have declared that he has no desire to embarrass Mr. Davis's chances, and if a Republican is to be chosen, he will be a candidate, and thus the matter rests so far as they are concerned.

The friends of Mr. Tracey L. Jeffords have asked him to enter the race. They point to his record as a prosecutor, declare it cannot be excelled, and that all the requisite qualities he has no superior. Mr. Jeffords is understood, however, to be averse to making a fight for the place, owing to the intimate relations he has sustained to Mr. Birney, and is sustaining to Mr. Davis. It is said by his friends that he has only to ask for it to get it, as he is personally quite well acquainted with President McKinley.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICANS.

They Want a New Governor Appointed Immediately.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 8.—The Arizona Republican will publish the following editorial tomorrow morning:

"It is to be hoped that the President will not lose any time in appointing a governor for Arizona. The good of the Republic in the Territory demands immediate action on his part. We are confident that if the situation here is properly presented to him, he will see the necessity of making the appointment at once. The tenure-of-office bill, which has already passed the council, takes from the governor the power of removal. It is designed to continue Democrats in office who ought, in the judgment, to be willing to vacate upon the accession of a Republican governor."

"The trick has been played before in this Territory, and salaries have been paid to double sets of officials. Such a law was enacted prior to the appointment of Gov. Wolfley, a year ago. Mr. Wolfley very properly disregarded it and made appointments of his own. His course was sustained by the courts, but in the meantime the legislature provided for the payment of the beneficiaries of the tenure-of-office act, and both sets of officials received payment. The Territory had to stand the extra expense and it will have a little experience again if the proposed bill shall become a law. The House has not been in a hurry to carry this un-American scheme into effect, but there is little doubt that it will do so unless the President shall block the game by naming a new governor."

"An additional reason for immediate action lies in the fact that the legislature will adjourn March 18. A Republican in the governor's chair during the last week of the session would be able to do much for his party. We hope the representative Arizona Republicans now in Washington will make it their business to acquaint the President with the situation here. He has the power to dip this Democratic plot in the mud and ought to invoke it."

Business men here have sent many telegrams of similar support to the President and Secretary of the Interior. A candidate for governor, now in Washington, is telegraphing here inviting telegrams to the President against McDowell. His friends are soliciting such telegrams promiscuously in streets of Phoenix.

DEATH OF MRS. W. H. BEECHER.

Lived Ten Years to a Day After Her Husband.

Stamford, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:42 this morning. Mrs. Beecher died at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville. She was conscious for twenty-four hours before her death and her end came peacefully. None of her relatives, except her daughter's family and a niece, Miss Bullard, was present. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Scoville and their son and daughter.

William Beecher, of New York, was here yesterday, but he went home last night. All the kindred are within easy call, however.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, and it is probable that none will be made until this evening or tomorrow.

The fact that the patient's rugged constitution had enabled her to rally from the very shadow of death several times in succession accounts for the absence of her children and relatives when the end finally came. Most of them were worn out with watching and anxiety, and were unable to be in Stamford last night and this morning.

The Funeral of Mrs. Avery.

The funeral of Mrs. W. Avery, who died at the Bancroft on Monday night, has been removed to Alexandria for interment. The announcement of the death of this estimable lady, in The Evening Times yesterday, was read with great regret by the many friends she had made in social circles in this city. Mrs. Avery was the wife of Mr. W. Avery, a prominent business man of Alexandria, who removed to this city about four years ago. The funeral will take place from the residence of the sister of the deceased, South Patrick street, tomorrow. The interment will be private.

The Fight for Commissioner.

At a meeting of the Southeast Washington Citizens' Association, held last evening, the members of the association were organized as all the East Washington Citizens' Associations in reference to recommending a resident of that section for appointment as Commissioner was indorsed and Mr. W. J. Fritzsch was appointed a delegate to the next conference.

THE ULTIMATE ANSWERED

Continued from First Page.

conceded in the form of an ultimatum. There was no doubt, he said, that there was a difference between the position of Turkey and that of Greece. The latter was acting in defiance of the powers, while Turkey was acting purely in the defensive and showing that she had no desire to resist the desires of the powers. G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, said it was impossible to pledge the powers to the appointment of a Christian governor of Crete.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

No Military Action Without Consent of the Deputies. Paris, March 8.—In the chamber of deputies today ex-Minister Goblet pressed the government to consult the chamber before taking any active steps in regard to Greece.

Prime Minister Melie and M. Hanotaux both declared that it was impossible. Greece's reply and other instructions were officially known, but, they added, there would be no military operations by France without the assent of the chamber.

M. Millrand, a Socialist member, asked that tomorrow be fixed for debating the question.

Prime Minister Melie refused to fix the date and he was supported by the chamber by a vote 325 to 195.

M. Jaures, Socialist, said he would renew the interpellation on the subject daily.

THE WASHINGTON GREEKS.

Hopful of Securing the Liberation of Crete.

Kimon Nicolaides, the leader of the Washington Greeks, is full of hope as to the possible issue of the present difficulty. Mr. Nicolaides keeps in constant correspondence with his fellow-countrymen in New York. He has sent subscriptions of money to his government to aid them in their war against the infidel Turk, and has every confidence that Greece will be the victor in the struggle. The last communication he received was from John J. Velatos, of New York, the recognized leader of the Greeks in this country, and a man who took an active part in the former struggle of the Cretans. In this letter he states that "Crete is ours this time, sure."

Mr. Nicolaides says that the main trouble with the Greeks will be to secure the funds with which to prosecute the war. He says that the Greeks cannot be offered, but may be exterminated. All of the rich merchants of his country will offer their fortunes to the king, and those in this country, who cannot give their personal services, will contribute money as long as they possess a cent. They are very hopeful of success, and should war be declared tomorrow the few men who represent the government in this city would be reduced one-half by natives returning to fight for their flag.

Patriots Peculiarly Embarrassed.

New York, March 8.—Mr. Russell, the Greek consul-general, has received over 100 telegrams and 500 letters from Greeks all over the country volunteering to go to Greece and fight. The consul-general said today that most of the writers complied their desire to go home with the condition that their passage be paid. He had received notice from his government this morning that all Greeks who wished to go home to fight will have to pay their own passage, as the government has made no provision for such expenditure.

SECRETARY GAGE'S COURSE.

He Will Adhere Strictly to Civil Service Reform.

Soon after the Hon. Lyman J. Gage was notified by Mr. McKinley of his selection as Secretary of the Treasury he gave out a statement that he intended to run his office just as he did his bank—on business and civil service principles. This was good news to the thousands of clerks in the Treasury Department, but fell like a wet blanket on the practical politicians, the fellows who are out for the spoils. The politicians, however, did not take Mr. Gage exactly at his word. They believed that when he talked of enforcing civil service he meant it to apply only to the small clerks, the messengers and watchmen. They did not dream that he would only make removals for cause.

If Mr. Gage's intimate friends are to be believed, the new Secretary contemplates an innovation that has never been mentioned in any department of the government—an innovation, indeed, that smacks of genuine, unadulterated, honest civil service. This is what one of these friends said to a Times reporter: "It is Mr. Gage's intention to conduct the Treasury Department on the soundest kind of business principles. He will not only not make a change in the personnel of the department except for cause, but he will go even further."

"It is his purpose in the office of the three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, which are Presidential appointments, to ask Mr. McKinley to select them from the corps of able and trained men already in the department. All things being equal, of course, Mr. Gage will recommend Republicans to be his assistants, if there are Democrats who are more competent than their Republican colleagues to handle the complex business of the respective offices named, they will be given the preference so far as Mr. Gage's influence goes. Of course, if Mr. Gage's scheme were carried by President McKinley, politicians and not the assistants to the Secretary, and not the practical